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Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

The Sunday Sermon.

Last Sunday there was preaching in the little church was crowded, for the rich and poor were there. It was a splendid sermon, and the singing full and true. "Amazing grace, how sweet the sound that saved a wretch like me."

When I call the sermon splendid, I mean it was the kind To take deep root in the heart of every sinner's mind. It was full of consolation for hearts that bleed. 'Twas full of invitation to Christ, and not to creed.

The text was "but the prodigal who spent his life's seat. Until he came at last to want the husks the swine did eat. But a sweet thought gave him comfort when he hardly wished to live: "I will go unto my Father—for my Father will forgive."

"I'm talking to you fellows," said the preacher, "here to-day. Who've spent the Master's life in a country far away. You've got to where that feller was—you can't tell why or how. But come back to the father—he's a-waitin' for you now!"

From the amen corner to the door the people gathered near. An "pray for us!" they shouted, and it seemed the Lord was there; An "such a great handshakin'!" well, the precious time is past, But the old church in the backwoods got a blessing that'll last!

FRANK L. STANTON.

Atlanta Constitution.

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

GLIMPSE IN A MINT.

Something About the Processes of Coining Money.

It is rather difficult to attempt a description of how money is made. Even encyclopedias, which are supposed to be equal to any and all emergencies, object to that. In a measure they are right. To get the best idea of the multiple and minute processes of minting one must be an eye witness. It adds charm to the proceedings to stand by the dusty furnaces, arranged in sentinel-like rows, to see them open their jaws and to look right down into the fiery cavern, where insatiable tongues of flame are licking up the molten masses of silver and gold.

A day or two ago Officer Brown, standing beside a visitor who had watched with all the fascination of a novice the great iron mouths opening and closing, betrayed himself into a neat little explanation of the process of minting money. Officer Brown has been many years at the Mint, so the visitor listened with interest, as to one who spoke with authority. Here is the process in a nutshell: "Making money," said he, with one of those eloquent waves of the hand he keeps by him to use on explanatory occasions such as these, "is just like making cake. You mix the dough, we mix the metal. You roll out the dough into shape, we roll out the metal into bars. You cut the dough into cakes, we cut the metal into coins. Then we stamp them. The metal left over is melted up and used again, just as the cook gathers up the leftover, rolls them again and cuts more cakes."

In other words, an amount of metal, say the equivalent of \$80,000 in gold, which chemically is made up of 90 per cent. gold and 10 per cent. copper, is put into a blacked crucible about the size of a peck measure. It is kept in the furnace one hour and fifteen minutes. The workman watches his gold as carefully as the cook her cakes, and when the molten liquid is brought to the proper consistency he takes a three-cornered black-lead cup, about the size that would fit a monkey's head, and dips up \$2,000 worth of the metal at a time, pouring it out again with that marvellous dexterity which only comes from practice into molds holding \$1,000 each.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the fiery stream of young and pure gold as it glides into the locked arms of the iron mould. When the liquid solidifies it forms a bar, or, to be technically correct, an ingot about twelve inches long and about half an inch thick.

These ingots are subjected to a process of rolling out which lengthens them without increasing the width. The bars are then ready to be cut. One machine cuts the coin, another stamps them after the process of minting has been performed.

Milling, in Mint parlance, has something of a different significance than in ordinary vernacular. It signifies the rolling over of the edge of the coin preparatory to stamping it with the minute denunciations, which are commonly known as the milling. The latter is part of the process of stamping, and is done at the time that the ingot is put on the coin.

Speaking of stamping introduces the large corps of women who form a considerable part of the working force at the Mint. About 100 of them are employed, and they attend entirely to the adjusting and stamping. It may be said in explanation of the process of the term "adjusting" that every coin before it is shaped is carefully weighed. If too heavy the edge is delicately filed until the coin is of lawful weight, if too light the piece is sent to be re-milled. This process of

weighing and adjusting is an employment to which women, with their delicacy of touch, are well suited. They are also in charge of the stamping.

Incidentally it may be said that most presses stamp from eighty to 110 coins every minute. In one short hour \$45,000 in \$10 gold pieces can be stamped around the edge and on both sides.

There is another part of the work which comes under the charge of the women employed at the Mint. They do the sewing. At first thought it seems a trifle incongruous to associate sewing with money minting, but all the bags used by the Mint are sewed in the building. The bags are made of white duck and run up by machine, being sewed twice for security.

The bag making is no small thing when you come to consider the number it takes to pack up the newly coined wealth of the country each year. The five-cent pieces are packed in \$50 bags and the pennies in \$10 bags, small silver in \$1,000 and the gold in \$5,000 pouches. Roughly speaking, last year fully 2,000 bags were made up for gold alone, 16,000 for silver, 5,000 for half dollars, besides many thousands for the smaller coins.—Philadelphia Times.

His Second Wife.

Told him the secret of her good health. She used "Farka Tea" every night.

One of the Causes.

The Springfield Republican, which is independent enough to take a tolerably impartial view of results makes this interesting suggestion:

Mr. Cleveland's administration was charged in no uncertain tones to put into force at once an experiment in the way of lower tariff. It has so far not taken the first outward step in that direction. Whatever may have been the causes of the panic, there is no question that uncertainty as to what tariff rates are to be sits heavily on many markets and interferes with the revival of work. We can hardly overlook the possibility that this jealousy consideration of the question may have come in as an aggravating cause of "the late unpleasantness."

The Republican has undoubtedly hit upon one of the causes of the recent Democratic collapse. The business and manufacturing interests of the country have had a long year of doubt and uncertainty. They have been moving in the dark. They have been feeling their way. They have been beset by anxiety and by distrust. At the last moment they have turned and struck a terrible blow at the party from which they expected relief.

The people have been affected in a similar way. The doubt and uncertainty of the business men has been in the nature of a contagion. Whatever paralyzes business creates dissatisfaction among the people. Since last November the anxiety of business men and manufacturers was fed by its own fears until it was an easy matter to create a panic by attributing the export of gold to the Sherman law. The condition of affairs thus created has led to apathy among Democrats and to downright opposition to the party by the business interests, that have heretofore given it their support. In New York the Democratic vote was more than a hundred thousand ballots short of last year's record. This proportion will hold good in all the states that voted last Tuesday.

One of the main causes of the collapse was Democratic delay in putting the tariff and financial policies of the party in operation. The people are both doubtful and impatient. They can find no reason or excuse for the delay that has occurred since March 4th, nor can any Democrat who will look at the situation from the point of view of a business man.

The result would have been more favorable to the Democrats if congress had met in extra session in March past and reduced the tariff to a revenue basis. Then the business and industrial interests of the country would no longer have been in doubt. They would have known how to adjust their affairs, their orders, their contracts, to the new system, and by this time everything would have been working smoothly.

It is putting an extreme case to say that the adoption of a free trade measure would have been better than the doubt and uncertainty that have been occasioned by Democratic delay, but that opinion is justified by the results in Ohio, Iowa, New York and Massachusetts. All that the merchants, business men and manufacturers of this country need is some gauge, or measure by which they can govern their contracts and orders. They can take care of their prosperity under free trade as they have taken care of it under protection, but in a period of doubt uncertainty, such as they have been compelled to endure since last November, their energies are paralyzed, their experience worthless and their judgment at sea.

These arguments are not new to these columns. Last March, when the Constitution was calling for an extra session of Congress to deal promptly with the question of tariff reform, we urged it on the ground that it would banish uncertainty and promote the prosperity of business men. The northern and eastern newspapers, during the discussion of the proposition for an extra session, took a census of the most prominent business men, and a majority of these declared that tariff legislation would do away with the anxiety of merchants and manufacturers and promote confidence.

This was the testimony of the business

classes. It was ignored by the politicians, and we have the result of last Tuesday as a gentle reminder of the fact that the people of the west and east are more interested in practical politics than they are in promoting the interests of parties.

They have sent a message to the administration. Will the message be heeded, or will the object lesson do any good?

If the Democratic congress had assembled in extra session in March last and proceeded to carry out the demands and pledges of the platform a tariff measure would have taken shape during the summer. It may not have become a law, but the outlines of it would have been sufficient information for the business and manufacturing interests of the country. They would have known what to depend on and they would have ordered their affairs accordingly. As it is, though the Democrats have been in power nine long months, the country has no more idea of the specific character of the tariff measure they propose to adopt than it knew a year ago.—Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT KENTUCKIANS SAY ABOUT THE ELECTROPOISE

The Electropoise has been a positive benefit to me. J. H. Lidenberger, President Merchants' National Bank, Louisville.

My confidence in the Electropoise grows stronger the more I see it. Rev. W. W. Evans, Carrollton.

I look upon the Electropoise as the means God has given us to cure diseases in accordance with nature's laws. Miss Susan Edge, Lexington.

Nothing has ever helped me so much. W. T. Matheny, Lexington.

Do not hesitate to recommend the Electropoise. W. G. Graham, Lexington.

I am astonished at its work. Henry Gilbert, Lexington.

The Electropoise will cure many cases of disease where nothing else will. It has worked like a charm in my family. Rev. Geo. H. Means, Covington.

It is certainly a wonderful instrument, and it is more wonderful how it does its work, yet it does it. T. E. C. Brinley, (The veteran pulp manufacturer of the South), Louisville.

The Electropoise has been such a useful thing about the house that we can not do without it. Frank F. Waller, Lawrenceburg, formerly New Castle.

Several of my acquaintances have derived much benefit from the use of the Electropoise. J. Guthrie Coke, Russellville.

The "poise" has cured me of kidney and liver trouble. J. P. Savage, 511 E. Gray street, Louisville.

The Electropoise has been a great relief to me. Rev. T. B. Miller, Russellville.

The Electropoise has proved a great boon to me. E. Crockett, Christianburg. I would rather have an Electropoise than Hot Springs for Rheumatism.

A. K. Marshall, North Fork. It is small but potent. T. A. Dowden, Frankfort.

There is wonderful good in it. J. S. Callaway, Smithfield.

The wonder-working gem. Rev. W. F. Wyatt, Morning View. I speak advisedly about the wonder working of the Electropoise as I have practiced medicine many years.

Rev. D. H. Marimon, Pittsburgh, Ky.

If you will send your name or that of some invalid friend we will send you copies of letters from the above parties and from hundreds of others; people you know from every section of this and other States testifying to the curative powers of the Electropoise. Address DuBois & Webb, Louisville, Ky.

The Greatest Things.

The deepest coal mine is in Belgium, 3,542 feet.

The oldest known poem is the song of Miriam.

The oldest collection of poetry is the Book of Psalms.

The deepest artesian well is at Potsdam, 5,500 feet deep.

The greatest marvel of modern times is the printing press.

The most wonderful clock is that in Strasburg Cathedral.

The largest city in the world is London 4,764,312 persons.

The largest catanar in the world is Niagara, nearly a mile wide.

The tallest iron tower is the Eiffel Monument at Paris, 980 feet.

The deepest silver mines in America are the Comstock, 2,700 feet.

The deepest mining shaft is at Pridram, in Bohemia, 3,280 feet.

The oldest cannon in the world is preserved in Constantinople.

The oldest college in the United States is Harvard, founded in 1636.

The largest building in the United States is the Capitol at Washington.

The largest bell in the world is in the Kremlin at Moscow, 432,000 pounds.

The best whispering gallery is in the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London.

The largest university is Oxford; it has twenty-one colleges and five halls.

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\$14.98 for very Fine Suits; worth \$22 and \$25.

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\$1.98 for two styles of Ulsters; worth \$4.

\$4.98 for a very good Ulster; worth \$8.

\$7.98 for the celebrated Ironclad Grey Ulsters; worth \$10.

\$9.48 for an Ulster good enough for a banker; worth \$12.

\$11.98 for a Fine Ulster, lined with cloth; worth \$15.

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CHOLERA!

FRESH OUTBREAK IN BERLIN.

Alarm for Its Invasion of America Well Founded.

The telegraphic dispatches of January 21st report the outbreak of cholera in Berlin, 65 cases and 19 deaths being reported.

Just now, when an epidemic of Asiatic cholera is among the alarming possibilities, all stomach and bowel troubles assume an importance beyond the ordinary, and should meet with prompt treatment. Cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhea, dysentery, flux, colic and cramps, wind on the stomach, flatulency, distress after eating, etc., all point conclusively to a bad condition of the stomach and bowels, and all such disorders should be corrected at once.

Mr. H. L. Wilson, Stumptown, W. Va., says: "Lightning Hot Drops is the best medicine I ever used for pains; for cramps and colic in children, it can't be beat. For flux, it is the king."

Mr. R. L. Blenkinship, of Cooley, W. Va., has this to say: "Last April I had an extremely severe attack of diarrhea; had twenty-one actions of my bowels in less than two hours. I took three doses of Lightning Hot Drops and it relieved me instantly."

Lightning Hot Drops is the safest, surest, quickest remedy ever compounded for each and all of the above complaints. Moreover, it cures all pains, external and internal, and is the best safeguard known to destroy the evil effects of a change of water or diet. Pleasant to take. Sweetened, children like it. Lightning Hot Drops is sold by all dealers in medicine, at 25c, and 50c a bottle, on the guarantee: No relief, no pay. Try it once. Be not deceived. Look for Trade-Mark of natives gathering herbs. Made only by Herb Medicine Co., Springfield, Ohio.

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INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co.

NO. 21.

TIME SCHEDULE

Taking Effect

At 7:00 o'clock A. M. Monday, June 18, 1893

West Bound Trains East Bound Trains

63	51	STATIONS	52	54
Expt's	Expt's		Mail & Expt's	Expt's
Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily
6:30pm	7:45am	Irvington	12:40pm	8:45am
8:45	8:00	Kentucky St.	12:55	8:50
7:20	8:40	West Point	1:45am	7:02
7:25	8:44	Howard	1:50	7:07
7:30	8:48	Rock Haven	1:55	7:12
7:44	9:06	Long Branch	1:58	7:26
8:03	9:15	Brandsburg	2:02	7:30
8:09	9:24	Elkton	2:04	7:34
8:16	9:32	Guston	2:07	7:37
8:18	9:40	Irvington	2:08	7:38
8:20	9:48	Webster	2:09	7:40
8:25	9:56	Pierce	2:10	7:41
8:33	10:04	Lodi	2:11	7:42
8:41	10:12	Sample	2:12	7:43
8:45	10:19	Stations	2:13	7:44
8:54	10:27	Stations	2:14	7:45
8:58	10:35	Stations	2:15	7:46
9:01	10:43	Stations	2:16	7:47
9:15	10:58	Stations	2:17	7:48
9:20	11:04	Stations	2:18	7:49
9:25	11:10	Stations	2:19	7:50
9:31	11:16	Stations</		